

**PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC TRIVIAL NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE TRIVIAL NAMES OF TWO SPECIES OF THE CLASS CEPHALOPODA AND OF TWELVE SPECIES OF THE CLASS BRACHIOPODA HITHERTO ATTRIBUTED TO MARTIN, 1809, AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO**

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1. The present application for the addition of fourteen nomenclatorially available trivial names to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* follows upon the decision taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that names published in 1809 in William Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia* are not available in zoological nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 450-452) and is submitted in response to the desire expressed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology that, when (as in the case of Martin's *Petrificata*) the International Commission rule that a given work is not available for nomenclatorial purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 310) the Commission should determine the future status of any new names published in such a work.

2. When giving its ruling against the availability of Martin's *Petrificata* for nomenclatorial purposes, the International Commission recognised that there might be cases where the dropping of a trivial name published by Martin in that work would lead to confusion and accordingly placed on record its willingness to give sympathetic consideration to applications which might be submitted for the validation of such names. In response to that invitation we have, in a separate application (Z.N.(S.)461), asked the Commission to use its plenary powers to validate ten of Martin's trivial names (two, being the trivial names of species of the Class Anthozoa, eight, of species of the Class Brachio-poda). The present application is concerned with trivial names which it is important should be preserved for use for the species to which they are currently applied, but for which it is not necessary for this purpose to invoke the use of the Commission's plenary powers, since, in each case, the name in question, on the first occasion on which it was used subsequent to Martin (1809), was used in a manner consistent with that in which it had been employed by Martin. In consequence, the strict application of the *Règles* in these cases will not involve any change in the names used for the species concerned: it will merely mean that in future these names will be attributed to some author, other than Martin, and will rank for purposes of priority from some date subsequent to 1809. The required stabilisation of these names, as from the authors and as of the dates attributable to them under a strict application of the *Règles* can

thus readily be secured by the Commission placing these names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, and this is what is here recommended should now be done.

3. From the point of view of the International Commission, the present application represents no more than a start in the process of determining the manner in which in future trivial names hitherto attributed to Martin (1809) should in future be used; the present application is submitted, however, because each of the names with which it is concerned has been the subject of special study in the light of the Commission's decision on the status of names in Martin's *Petrificata*, the names of the two species of the Class Cephalopoda by Stubblefield (1951, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) 4: 119-124, pl. 7), the names of the twelve species of the Class Brachiopoda by Muir-Wood (1951, *ibid.* (12) 4: 97-118, pls. 3-6). Full particulars in regard to each of these names are given in the papers referred to above, and, in consequence, it has not been thought necessary in the present application to do more than give those particulars which have an immediate bearing on the application now submitted. Each case is discussed briefly in the following paragraphs.

**(1) The trivial name "sphaericus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Nautilites (sphaericus)."**

4. The trivial name *sphaericus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign.D[2], pl. 7, figs. 3-5) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Nautilites (sphaericus)*. This trivial name (in the combination *Ammonites sphaericus*) was next used by Sowerby (J.) in 1814 (*Min. Conch.* 1: 116, pl. 53, figs. 2 (left & right), a reference being given to Martin's figures. The species hitherto known as *Goniatites sphaericus* (Martin, 1809) will thus in future be known as *Goniatites sphaericus* (Sowerby (J.), 1814); it is proposed, therefore, that the trivial name *sphaericus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, should now be added to the *Official List*. It would be convenient if a reference were there to be made to the fact that this nominal species should be interpreted by reference to the specimen numbered 43871 in the British Museum (Natural History), which is the specimen figured by Sowerby and which Foord & Crick (1897: 159) and Bisat (1924: 73) have suggested may well have been Martin's type specimen. This specimen has recently been refigured by Stubblefield (1951: pl. 7, figs. 1a, 1b, 1c).

5. It must here be noted that the foregoing was one of the two nominal species originally included by de Haan in the genus *Goniatites* de Haan, 1825 (*Specimen phil. inaug. exhib. Mon. Ammonit. Goniatit.*: 159) and was selected as the type species of that genus by Miller (S.A.) in 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Pal.*: 438), by whom, however, the species was referred to as *Goniatites sphericus*, its trivial name being misspelt, as shown). It is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to place the generic name *Goniatites* de Haan, 1825 (with the above species as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

**(2) The trivial name "listeri" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Nautilites Ammonites (listeri)."**

6. The trivial name *listeri* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign.P[4], pl. 35, fig. 3) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Nautilites Ammonites (listeri)*. This trivial name was next used (in the combination *Ammonites listeri* by Sowerby (J.) in 1812 (*Brit. Min.* 5: 97, pl. 455); the same species was described and more adequately figured, again under the name *ammonites listeri*, by Sowerby's son (J. de C. Sowerby) in 1825 (*Min. Conch.* 5: 163, pl. 501 figs. 1, left and right hand). Both the older and the younger Sowerby referred in their descriptions of this species to *C. Naut. Amm. listeri* Martin. The species figured by the two Sowerbys which is that hitherto known as *Gastrioceras listeri* (Martin, 1809), will thus in future be known as *Gastrioceras listeri* (Sowerby, 1812); it is proposed, therefore, that the trivial name *listeri* Sowerby (J.) should now be added to the *Official List*. The original specimen figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1812 cannot now be found, but the specimens figured respectively as the right hand and left hand figures 1 on J. de C. Sowerby's pl. 501 are both now in the British Museum (Natural History). Stubblefield has selected (1951: 123) the specimen numbered 43909b (which is the original of J. de C. Sowerby's left hand figure) as the specimen by which this nominal species should be interpreted, and has refigured this specimen (1951: pl. 7, figs. 2a, 2b, 2c). It is suggested that a reference to this action should be added against the trivial name *listeri* Sowerby (J.), 1812, when that name is placed on the *Official List*.

7. The foregoing nominal species was the first of those cited by Hyatt when in 1884 (*Proc. Boston. Soc. nat. Hist.* 22: 327) he published the generic name *Gastrioceras*, and was selected as the type species of that genus in 1884 (*Cat. foss. Cephal. Brit. Mus.* 3: 327) by Foord & Crick, who referred to this species under the name *Goniatites listeri* Phillips, a method of citation which fulfills the requirements of Rule (g) in Article 30, since Phillips (1836, *Ill. Geol. Yorkshire* 2: 235) expressly cited *Ammonites listeri* Sowerby in the synonymy which he then gave for this species. It is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to place the generic name *Gastrioceras* Hyatt, 1884 (with the above species as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

**(3) The trivial name "giganteus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (giganteus)."**

8. The trivial name *giganteus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign.G[2], pl. 15, fig. 1) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (giganteus)*, and in 1793 (*Fig. Desr. Petrifications Derbyshire*: sheet sign. H[1], pl. fig. 1) as *C. Anomia (giganteus)*. The next occasion on which this trivial name was applied to Martin's species was in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* 4: 19, pl. 320) when it was figured as *Productus giganteus* by Sowerby (J.), to whom Martin had presented his specimen. This specimen is now preserved in the Sowerby collection at the British Museum (Natural History) under the number BB. 936. This species which was formerly known as *Gigantella gigantea* (Martin,

1809) and more recently as *Gigantoproductus giganteus* (Martin, 1809) will in future be known as *Gigantoproductus giganteus* (Sowerby (J.), 1822); it is now proposed that the trivial name *giganteus* Sowerby (J.), 1822, should be added to the *Official List*.

9. The foregoing species is the type species, by subsequent selection by Muir-Wood (1930, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **5**: 105, 106) of *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928 (*Mem. geol. Sci. Res. Inst. Moscow* 1928 (1): 13); that name is, however, invalid, being a junior homonym of *Gigantella* Ekman, 1905 (*Wiss. Ergeb. schwed. Südp.-Exp.* **5** (No. 4): 20) and has been replaced by *Gigantoproductus* Prentice, 1950 (*Geol. Mag.* **87** (6): 436). It is proposed that this generic name (with the above species as type species) should now be placed on the *Official List*, the invalid homonym *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928, being at the same time placed on the *Official Index*.

**(4) The trivial name "crassus" as published by Martin in 1793 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomia (crassus)."**

10. Martin published the name *Conchyliolithus Anomia (crassus)* in 1793 (*Fig. Descr. Petrifications Derbyshire*: sheet sign. H[2], pl. 16, figs. 2, 3) and 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. G[3], pl. 16, fig. 2) he published a figure of another specimen of the same species under the name *Conchyliolithus Anomites (crassus)*. The next author to refer to Martin's species was Fleming, who in 1828 (*Hist. brit. Anim.*: 379) briefly described it under the name *Productus crassus*. Muir-Wood has recently (1951: 101, pl. 5, figs. 1a, 1b) selected a specimen from Derbyshire (probably from the Upper Dibunophyllum zone) in the White Watson Collection, now in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen number B. 40431) as the neotype of this species, as Martin's and Fleming's specimens have not been preserved. This specimen was figured by Muir-Wood (1951: pl. 7, figs. 1a, 1b). It is proposed that the trivial name *crassus* Fleming, 1828, which now becomes the oldest available trivial name for this species should be placed on the *Official List*.

**(5) The trivial name "aculeatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (aculeatus)."**

11. The trivial name *aculeatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. R[4], pl. 37, figs. 9, 10) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (aculeatus)*. This species was next described by Sowerby (J.) in 1814 (*Min. Conch.* **1**: 156, pl. 68, fig. 4) under the name *Productus aculeatus*. Sowerby's specimen is now in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 60992); it is virtually certain that this specimen is also the original of Martin's figure. This specimen has recently been selected as the lectotype of this species by Muir-Wood (1951: 102), by whom it was at the same time refigured (1951: pl. 3, fig. 3a, b, c). It is proposed that the trivial name *aculeatus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus aculeatus*) should now be placed on the *Official List* and that in the entry to be made in that *List* reference should be made to the foregoing lectotype selection.



**(6) The trivial name "punctatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchylolithus Anomites (punctatus)."**

**12.** The trivial name *punctatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. R[3], pl. 37, figs. 6-8) in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (punctatus)*. Martin's species was redescribed and figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* 4 : 22, pl. 323) as *Productus punctatus*. This was the first occasion on which, subsequent to Martin 1809, the trivial name *punctatus* was applied to this species and it is accordingly from this usage that this name now takes priority. Four of the specimens figured by Sowerby on his plate 323 are preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History), and of these, the specimen figured by Sowerby as the lower right hand figure (specimen No. B. 60966) has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 103) as the lectotype of Sowerby's species and has been refigured (1951 : pl. 4, figs. 2a, b). It is proposed that the trivial name *punctatus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus punctatus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, reference being made in the entry in question to the lectotype selection referred to above.

**13.** The species *Productus punctatus* Sowerby, 1822 (under its earlier, but, as is now known, invalid name *Anomites punctatus* Martin, 1809 (i.e. *Conchylolithus Anomites punctatus*) was selected as the type species of *Echinoconchus* Weller (J. S.), 1914 (*Mon. State geol. Surv. Illinois* 1 : 138) by Chao in 1927 (*Palaeont. sinic.* 5(2) : 63). The name *Echinoconchus* Weller is an available name and is accepted as the oldest such name for the genus in question. It is accordingly proposed that this generic name with the above species as type species should now be placed on the *Official List*.

**(7) The trivial name "scabriculus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchylolithus Anomites (scabriculus)."**

**14.** The trivial name *scabriculus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. R[2], pl. 36, fig. 5) in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (scabriculus)*. This species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J.), as *Productus scabriculus*, in 1814 (*Min. Conch.* 1 : 157, pl. 69, fig. 1) and this is the oldest available use of this name subsequent to Martin, 1809. The specimen figured by Sowerby, which is in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 60954) has been selected by Muir-Wood as the lectotype of Sowerby's species and has been refigured (1951 : pl. 5, figs. 5a, b, c). It is proposed that the trivial name *scabriculus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus scabriculus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being made in the entry thereon of the lectotype selection referred to above.

**15.** The above species (under the invalid name given to it by Martin in 1809) is the type species, by original designation, of the genus *Buxtonia* Thomas (I.), 1914 (*Mem. geol. Surv. Unit. Kingd.*, Pal. 1(4) : 259) and, as that name is both an available name and also the oldest such name for the genus in question, it is proposed that it should now be placed on the *Official List* with the foregoing species as type species.

**(8) The trivial name "acuminatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (acuminatus)."**

**16.** The trivial name *acuminatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. O [4], pl. 32, figs. 7, 8; pl. 33, figs. 5, 6). Martin's species was next figured and described as *Terebratula acuminata* by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4**: 23, pl. 324, fig. 1 (two upper figures and middle figure)). The specimen figured by Sowerby as the upper figure is missing but that figured as the middle figure is preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 61235) and has been selected (Muir-Wood, 1951: 105) as the lectotype of Sowerby's species and refigured (1951: pl. 3, figs. 1a, b, c). Sowerby's usage of the name *acuminatus* for this species is thus that as from which that name now ranks for the purposes of the Law of Priority. It is proposed that the trivial name *acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula acuminata*) should now be placed on the *Official List* and that in the entry so made reference should be included to the lectotype selection noted above.

**17.** The above species (under the name *Anomites acuminatus*) is the type species, by original designation, of the genus *Pugnax* Hall & Clarke, 1894 (*Palaeont. New York* **8** (2): 202). The name *Pugnax* is an available name and is accepted by specialists as the oldest such name for the genus in question. It is accordingly proposed that this generic name (with *Terebratula acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as type species) should now be placed on the *Official List*.

**(9) The trivial name "lineatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (lineatus)."**

**18.** The trivial name *lineatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. Q [4], pl. 36, fig. 3). Martin's species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4**: 39, pl. 335 (referred to as 334 in text), figs. 1, 2) as *Terebratula ? lineata*. The name *lineata*, as from Sowerby, 1822, is the oldest available name for this species; the specimen figured by Sowerby as figure 1 on his plate 335 is preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 60997) and has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951: 106) as the lectotype of this species and has been refigured (1951: pl. 5, figs. 4a, b, c). It is proposed that the trivial name *lineata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula ? lineata*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being made in that list of the foregoing lectotype selection. It is proposed that at the same time there should be added to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *martini* Fleming, 1828 (*Hist. brit. Anim.*: 376) (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer martini*), which is a junior objective synonym of *lineata* Sowerby, 1822, the name *Spirifer martini* Fleming being no more than an unrequired substitute for the earlier name *Terebratula ? lineata* Sowerby (J.).

**(10) The trivial name "triangularis" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (triangularis)."**

**19.** The trivial name *triangularis* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. Q[3], pl. 36, fig. 2) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (triangularis)*. The specimen so named and figured by Martin is one of two specimens described and figured by Sowerby (J. de C.) in 1827 (*Min. Conch.* **6**: 120, pl. 562, fig. 5 (Martin's specimen), fig. 6 (another syntype)) under the name *Spirifer triangularis*. As from Sowerby, 1827, this is an available name and the oldest such name for this species. From the two specimens figured by Sowerby, both of which are preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History), Muir-Wood (1951: 106) selected that figured by Sowerby as figure 5 on his plate 562 (specimen No. B. 61049, (Martin's specimen) to be the lectotype of Sowerby's species. This specimen has been refigured by Muir-Wood (1951: pl. 5, figs. 3 a-d). It is proposed that the trivial name *triangularis* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer triangularis*) should be placed on the *Official List*, a note being added to the entry so made drawing attention to the lectotype selection referred to above.

**(11) The trivial name "acutus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (acutus)."**

**20.** The trivial name *acutus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. 2A[1], pl. 49, figs. 15, 16) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (acutus)*. This species was not dealt with by either of the Sowerbys, the species which J. Sowerby figured and described as *Terebratula acuta* (1816, *Min. Conch.* **2**: pl. 150, figs. 1, 2) being a Lias Rhynchonellid, while that referred to under the same name by J. de C. Sowerby in 1825 (*Min. Conch.* **5**: pl. 502, fig. 4) is an Inferior Oolite Rhynchonellid. The next author to be considered is Fleming, 1828 (*Hist. brit. Anim.*: 375) who applied the name *Spirifer acutus* and gave a reference both to Martin's figures of *acutus* and also to the figures given for quite a different species, *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1821 (*Min. Conch.* **4**: pl. 377, fig. 1). McCoy (1844: 132) also united these two species, applying to each the name *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby. The first author to have described and figured Martin's *acutus*, without at the same time confusing that species with some other species, was Davidson who in 1863 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5): 224, pl. 52, figs. 16, 17) figured and described this species under the name *Spirifera acuta*. Of Davidson's figures, figure 16 was a copy of Martin's. The specimen figured by Davidson as his figures 17, 17a is in the Davidson Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 7391) has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951: 107) as the specimen by which in future this species should be interpreted and has been refigured (1951: pl. 5, figs. 2a-c). This selection was made on the assumption that Davidson (1863) was the first author, after Martin (1809), by whom the name *acutus* was effectively applied to Martin's species. More recently, the position in relation to this matter of the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, has been considered further. This is clearly an available name, for it is not a homonym of any

previously published name and it was certainly published with an indication. At the present time it is, however, indeterminate from the taxonomic point of view, for until a selection has been made under Article 31, it is not possible to determine whether this name, published by Fleming as the name of a composite species, is applicable to Martin's *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* (to the figure of which Fleming gave a reference) or to *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (to which also Fleming gave a reference). In order to clear up this preliminary point Muir-Wood hereby selects, under the procedure prescribed in Article 31 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 74-76), the reference given by Fleming to *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby, 1821, to be the reference by which the hitherto composite species *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, is in future to be determined. This action makes the nominal species *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, a junior objective synonym of *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby, 1821 (the two nominal species being based upon the same type specimen). The removal in this way of Fleming's *Spirifer acutus* from consideration as the first name given, after 1809, to Martin's *acutus* makes Davidson's *Spirifera acuta* of 1863 the oldest name for that species, for it is an available name, not being a homonym of *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, since under Article 34, as defined by the Paris Congress (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 161-162) the names *Spirifer* and *Spirifera* are not to be regarded as homonyms of one another. Accordingly the trivial name *acuta* Davidson now becomes the oldest available name for Martin's species, and it is proposed therefore that this name should now be placed on the *Official List*. It is further proposed that a reference should be inserted in the entry so to be made, referring to the lectotype selected from the Davidson Collection to which reference has already been made.

**(12) The trivial name "glaber" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (glaber)."**

**21.** The trivial name *glaber* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Z[2], pl. 48, figs. 9, 10) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (glaber)*. The next author to deal with this species was Sowerby (J.), who in 1820 (*Min. Conch.* **3** : 123, pl. 269 (169 on plate) described and figured it as *Spirifer glaber*. The upper of the two specimens figured by Sowerby on the foregoing plate, which is in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. BB. 102), has been refigured by Muir-Wood (1951 : pl. 3, figs. 2a-c), by whom it has been selected to be the lectotype of this species. It is proposed that the trivial name *glaber* Sowerby (J.), 1820 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer glaber*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being at the same time made thereon referring to the above lectotype selection.

**22.** The species called *Conchyliolithus Anomites (glaber)* by Martin in 1809 (the earliest binominal name for which is, as we have seen, *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby (J.), 1820) is commonly treated as being the type species of the genus *Martinia* McCoy, 1844, but in fact this is not the type species of that genus under the *Règles*. Great confusion would arise if the *Règles* were allowed to operate in the normal way in this case and an application Reference Z.N.(S)535)



has been made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to give valid force to the position of *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby (J.) as the type species of this genus.

**(13) The trivial name "cuspidatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the binominal combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (cuspidatus)."**

**23.** The trivial name *cuspidatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Y[3], pl. 46, figs. 3, 4 ; pl. 47, fig. 5 (all three figures representing the same specimen) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (cuspidatus)*. Martin's species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1816 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : 42, pl. 120, figs. 1-3) in the binominal combination *Spirifer cuspidatus*. Martin's original specimen from Castleton, Derbyshire, is one of the two specimens figured by Sowerby on his plate 120, where it appears as figures 1 and 3. This specimen is in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 61450) ; it has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 112) as the lectotype of *Spirifer cuspidatus* Sowerby (J.), 1816 and has been re-figured (1951 : pl. 4, figs. 1 a-d). It is proposed that the trivial name *cuspidatus* Sowerby (J.), 1816 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer cuspidatus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being made in that list of the foregoing lectotype selection.

**(14) The trivial name "sacculus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (sacculus)."**

**24.** The trivial name *sacculus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Y [3], pl. 46, figs. 1, 2) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (sacculus)*. Martin's species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J. de C.) in 1824 (*Min. Conch.* **5** : 65, pl. 446, fig. 1 (three top figs.)) in the binominal combination *Terebratula sacculus*. The originals of Sowerby's first and second figures on plate 446 are preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) and the second of these specimens (i.e. that represented as the top middle figure on Sowerby's plate 446 (specimen No. B. 61653) has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 114) as the lectotype of *Terebratula sacculus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824 and has been figured (1951 : pl. 5, figs. 1 a-c). It is proposed that the trivial name *sacculus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula sacculus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a reference being made in the *List* at the same time to the foregoing lectotype selection.

**(15) The trivial names used by Martin in 1809 for the two other species of Brachiopoda then named by that author.**

**25.** In addition to the twelve species of Brachiopoda discussed as items (3) to (14) above, Martin in 1809 described two other species, which he called respectively *Conchyliolithus Anomites (rotundatus)* (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Z[3], pl. 48, figs. 11, 12) and *Conchyliolithus Anomites (attenuatus)* (*Petr. derb.* : (Addl. Remarks) 14). As regards the first of these species, the position is that Martin's original specimen is lost, that his figure (which appears to represent

an immature shell) is not sufficient to permit of the identification of the species figured, and that the next occasion on which the trivial name *rotundatus* was used (*Spirifer rotundatus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824, *Min. Conch.* **5** : 89, pl. 461, fig. 1 (two views)) it was applied to a species which is certainly not the same as that to which that trivial name had been given by Martin. In view of the doubt as to the identity of Martin's species (Muir-Wood, 1951 : 108), it is not considered desirable to refer the trivial name *rotundatus*, as used by Martin, to any species described by a subsequent author. It is accordingly proposed that in order to dispose of this problem, the trivial name *rotundatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (rotundatus)*), which is an invalid name under the general decision taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature regarding the status of names in Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia* (see paragraph 1 above), should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*. The second of the two nominal species referred to above is not figured by Martin and is unidentifiable. It is accordingly proposed that the invalid trivial name *attenuatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (attenuatus)*) should be disposed of by being placed on the *Official Index*.

### Recommendations

**26.** Having now examined the status, under the *Règles*, of the trivial names given by Martin in 1809 to the two species of Goniatites and the fourteen species of Brachiopoda there described and, in most cases, figured, we may summarise as follows the recommendations which we submit to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should —

- (1) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

#### (A) Class Cephalopoda

- (a) *listeri* Sowerby (J.), 1812 (as published in the binominal combination *Ammonites listeri*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 7, figs. 2a-c) by Stubblefield, 1951 ;
- (b) *sphaericus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Ammonites sphaericus* (holotype figured, pl. 7, figs. 1a-c) by Stubblefield, 1951 ;

#### (B) Class Brachiopoda

- (c) *aculeatus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus aculeatus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 3, figs. 3a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (d) *acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula acuminata*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 3, figs. 1a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

- (e) *acuta* Davidson, 1863 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifera acuta*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 2a-e) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (f) *crassus* Fleming, 1828 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus crassus*, the species so named to be interpreted by reference to fig. 2 on Martin's (1809) plate 16, cited by Fleming ;
- (g) *cuspidatus* Sowerby (J.), 1816 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer cuspidatus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 4, figs. 1a-d) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (h) *giganteus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus giganteus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (i) *glaber* Sowerby (J.), 1820 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer glaber*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 3, figs. 2a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (j) *lineata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula ? lineata*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 4a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (k) *punctatus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus punctatus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 4, figs. 2a, b) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (l) *sacculus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula sacculus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 1a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (m) *scabriculus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus scabriculus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 5a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;
- (n) *triangularis* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer triangularis*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 3a-d) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

- (2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(A) Class Cephalopoda

- (a) *Gastrioceras* Hyatt, 1884 (type species, by selection by Foord & Crick (1897) : *Ammonites listeri* Sowerby (J.), 1812, as defined in (1) (a) above) ;
- (b) *Goniatites* de Haan, 1825 (type species, by selection by Miller (1889) : *Ammonites sphaericus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as defined in (1) (b) above) ;

(B) Class Brachiopoda

- (c) *Buxtonia* Thomas (I.), 1914 (type species, by original designation : *Productus scabriculus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as defined in (1) (m) above) ;
  - (d) *Echinoconchus* Weller (J. S.), 1914 (type species, by subsequent selection by Chao (1927) : *Productus punctatus* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as defined in (1) (k) above) ;
  - (e) *Gigantoproductus* Prentice, 1950 (nom. nov. pro *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928, a junior homonym of *Gigantella* Ekman, 1905) (type species, by subsequent selection by Muir-Wood (1930 : *Productus giganteus* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as defined in (1) (h) above) ;
  - (f) *Pugnax* Hall & Clarke, 1894 (type species, by original designation : *Terebratula acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as defined (1) (d) above) ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *aculeatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (aculeatus)*) ;
- (b) *acuminatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (acuminatus)*) ;
- (c) *acutus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (acutus)*) ;
- (d) *attenuatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (attenuatus)*) ;
- (e) *crassus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (crassus)*) ;
- (f) *cuspidatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (cuspidatus)*) ;
- (g) *giganteus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (giganteus)*) ;
- (h) *glaber* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (glaber)*) ;



- (i) *lineatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (lineatus)*);
  - (j) *listeri* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Nautilites Ammonites (listeri)*);
  - (k) *punctatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (punctatus)*);
  - (l) *rotundatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (rotundatus)*);
  - (m) *sacculus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (sacculus)*);
  - (n) *scabriculus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (scabriculus)*);
  - (o) *sphaericus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Nautilites (sphaericus)*);
  - (p) *triangularis* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (triangularis)*);
- (4) to place the generic name *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928 (a junior homonym of *Gigantella* Ekman, 1905) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "MARTINIA" McCOY, 1844 (CLASS BRACHIOPODA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE**

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(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)535)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to designate, as the type species of *Martinia* McCoy, 1844 (*Syn. carb. Foss. Ireland*: 128, 139) (Class Brachiopoda), a species in harmony with current nomenclatorial usage and thus to prevent the confusion which would arise if the normal provisions of the *Règles* were to be strictly applied. It is particularly hoped that it may be possible for the International Commission to reach an early decision on the present application, since it is important that this matter should be settled prior to the publication of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. This case has recently been discussed in a paper entitled "The Brachiopoda of Martin's Petrificata Derbiensia" (Muir-Wood, 1951, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) 4: 109-112, pl. 3, figs. 2 a-c; pl. 5, figs. 6 a-c), from which the particulars given in the following paragraphs have been extracted.